

Detection and Localization of Gravitational Wave Transients: The Early Years

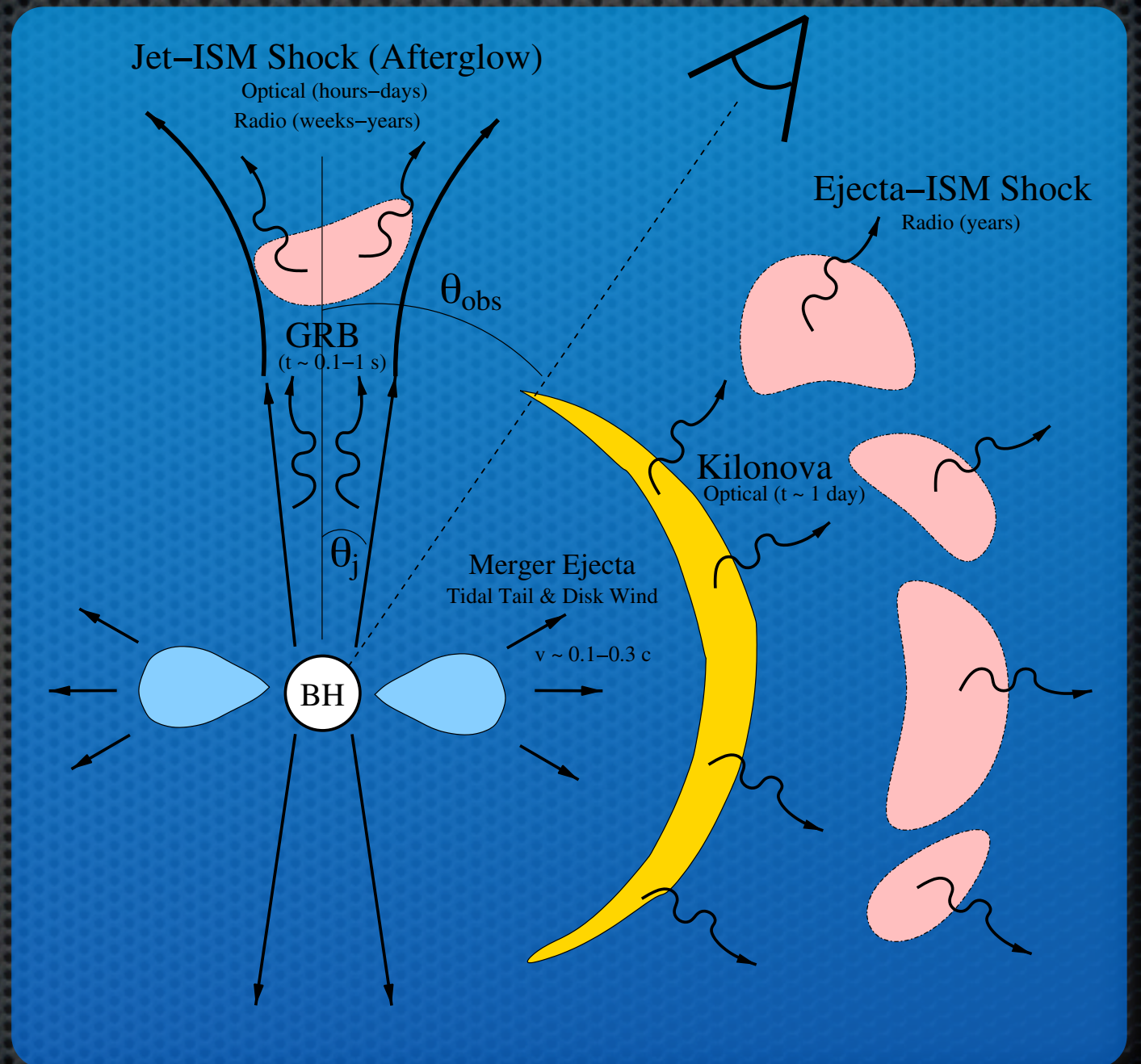
Larry Price

for the LIGO Scientific Collaboration
and the Virgo Collaboration



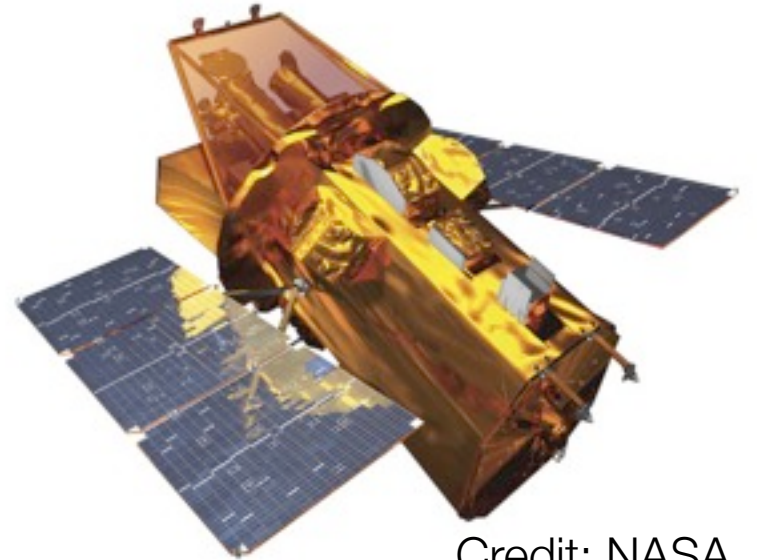
Motivation

- ✦ GWs inform us about the central engine
- ✦ EM informs us about location and environment



Metzger & Berger, ApJ 746, 48 (2012)

Two Types of EM+GW Searches



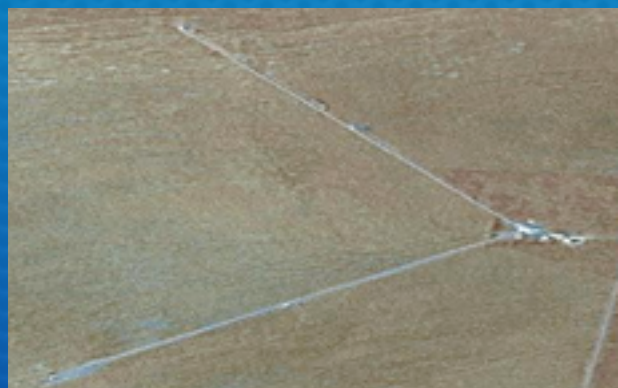
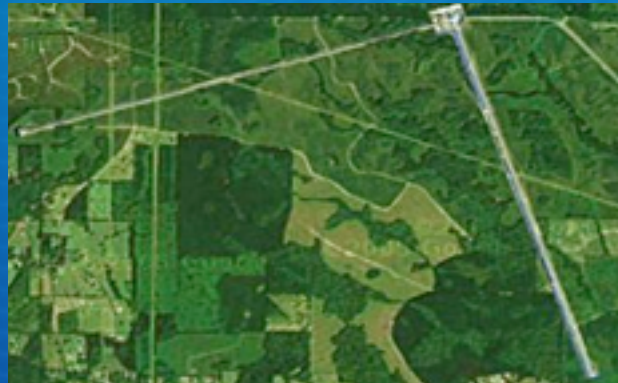
Credit: NASA

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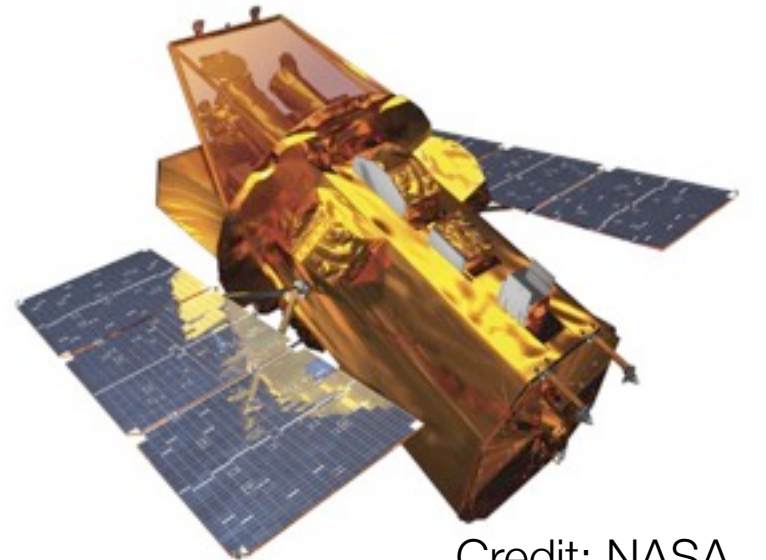
Credit: ROTSE

Two Types of EM+GW Searches



ExtTrig

Allows for a more sensitive search by focusing on a short period of data and a single sky location.

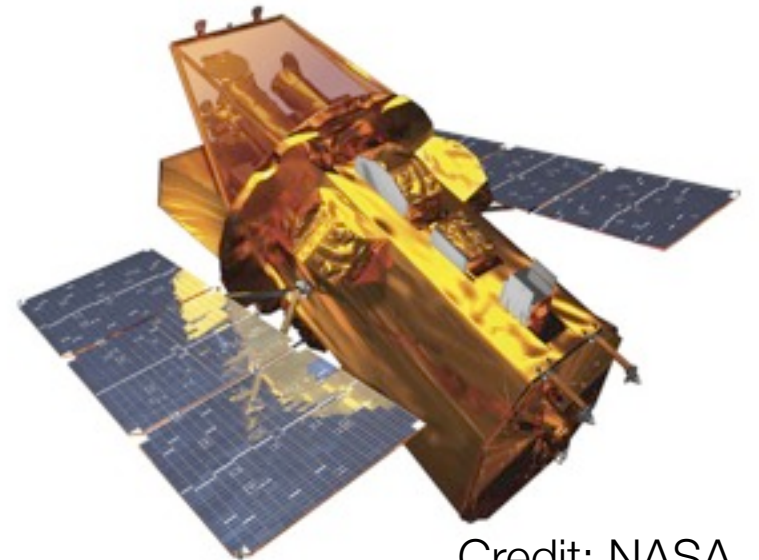


Credit: NASA



Credit: ROTSE

Two Types of EM+GW Searches



Credit: NASA

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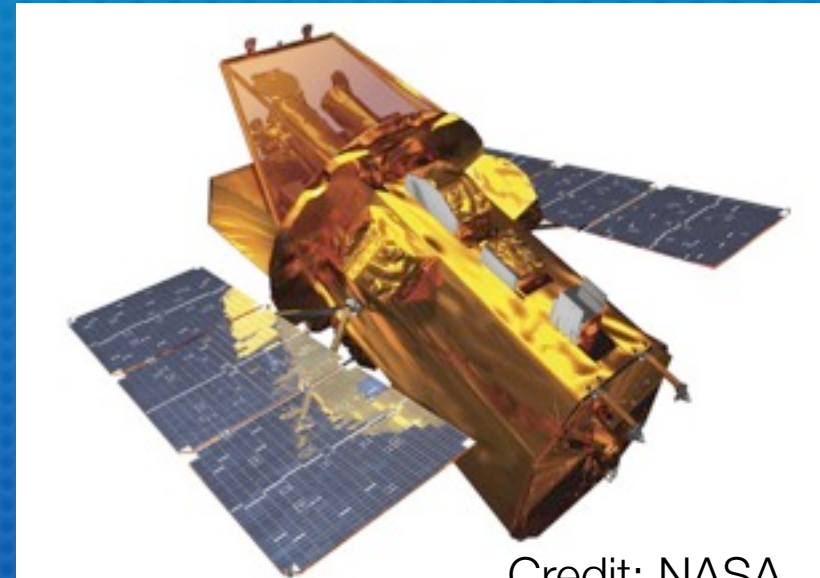
Credit: ROTSE

Two Types of EM+GW Searches



Allows for possibility of imaging corresponding EM signals as they occur.

LOOCUP



Credit: NASA

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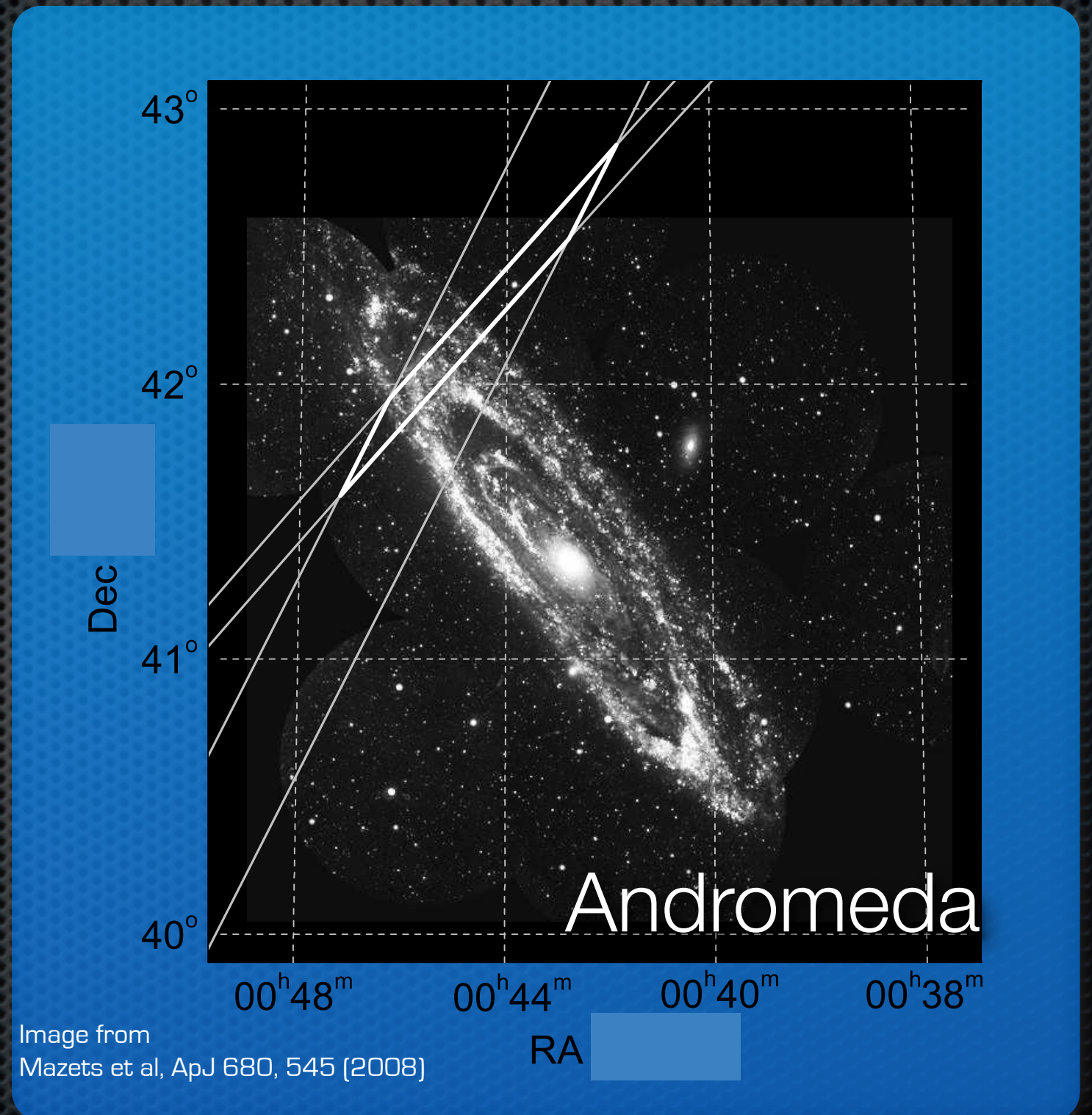
Credit: ROTSE

GRB 070201: A success story

LIGO observations ruled out an inspiral progenitor in M31 at $>99\%$ confidence.* They allow a soft gamma repeater (SGR) progenitor.†

* Abbott et al, ApJ 681, 1419 (2008)

† Ofek et al, ApJ 681, 1464 (2008);
Mazets et al, ApJ 680, 545 (2008)



GRB 070201: A success story

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 681:1464–1469, 2008 July 10

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GRB 070201: A POSSIBLE SOFT GAMMA-RAY REPEATER IN M31¹

E. O. OFEK,² M. MUNO,² R. QUIMBY,² S. R. KULKARNI,² H. STIELE,³ W. PIETSCH,³ E. NAKAR,²
A. GAL-YAM,⁴ A. RAU,² P. B. CAMERON,² S. B. CENKO,² M. M. KASLIWAL,²
D. B. FOX,⁵ P. CHANDRA,^{6,7} A. K. H. KONG,^{8,9} AND R. BARNARD¹⁰

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GRB 051103 and GRB 070201 as Giant Flares from SGRs in Nearby Galaxies

D. Frederiks*, R. Aptekar*, T. Cline†, J. Goldsten**, S. Golenetskii*,
K. Hurley‡, V. Ilinskii*, A. von Kienlin§, E. Mazets* and V. Palshin*

**Ioffe Physico-Technical Institute, St. Petersburg, 194021, Russia*

†Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA, Greenbelt, MD 20771, USA

***The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, MD 20723, USA*

‡Space Sciences Laboratory, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720-7450, USA

§Max-Planck-Institut für extraterrestrische Physik, D-85741 Garching, Germany

Abstract. The Konus-Wind observations of extremely bright short hard GRB 051103 and GRB 070201 are presented. Results of gamma-ray data temporal and spectral analysis together with IPN sources localization are bringing evidences of the bursts being initial pulses of Giant Flares from Soft Gamma-ray Repeaters in the nearby galaxies M81/M82 and M31.

Keywords: gamma-ray bursts, soft gamma-ray repeaters, M31, M81/M82 group

PACS: 95.85.Pw, 98.70.Rz, 98.56.Ne, 97.60.Jd

* Abbott et al, ApJ 681, 1

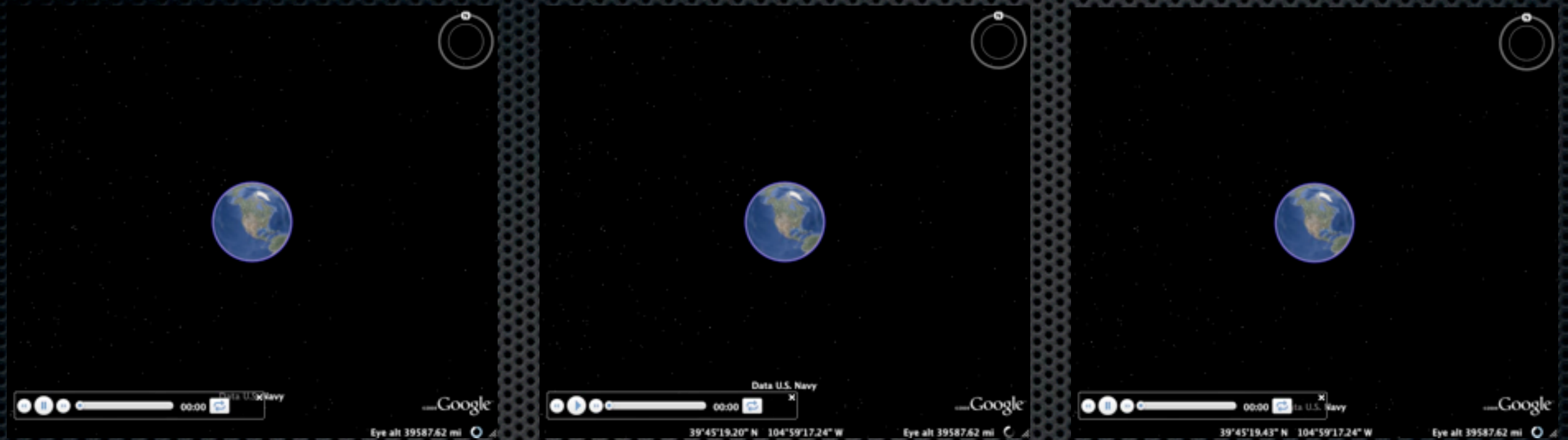
† Ofek et al, ApJ 681, 1

Mazets et al, ApJ 680, 1

Andromeda

00^h40^m

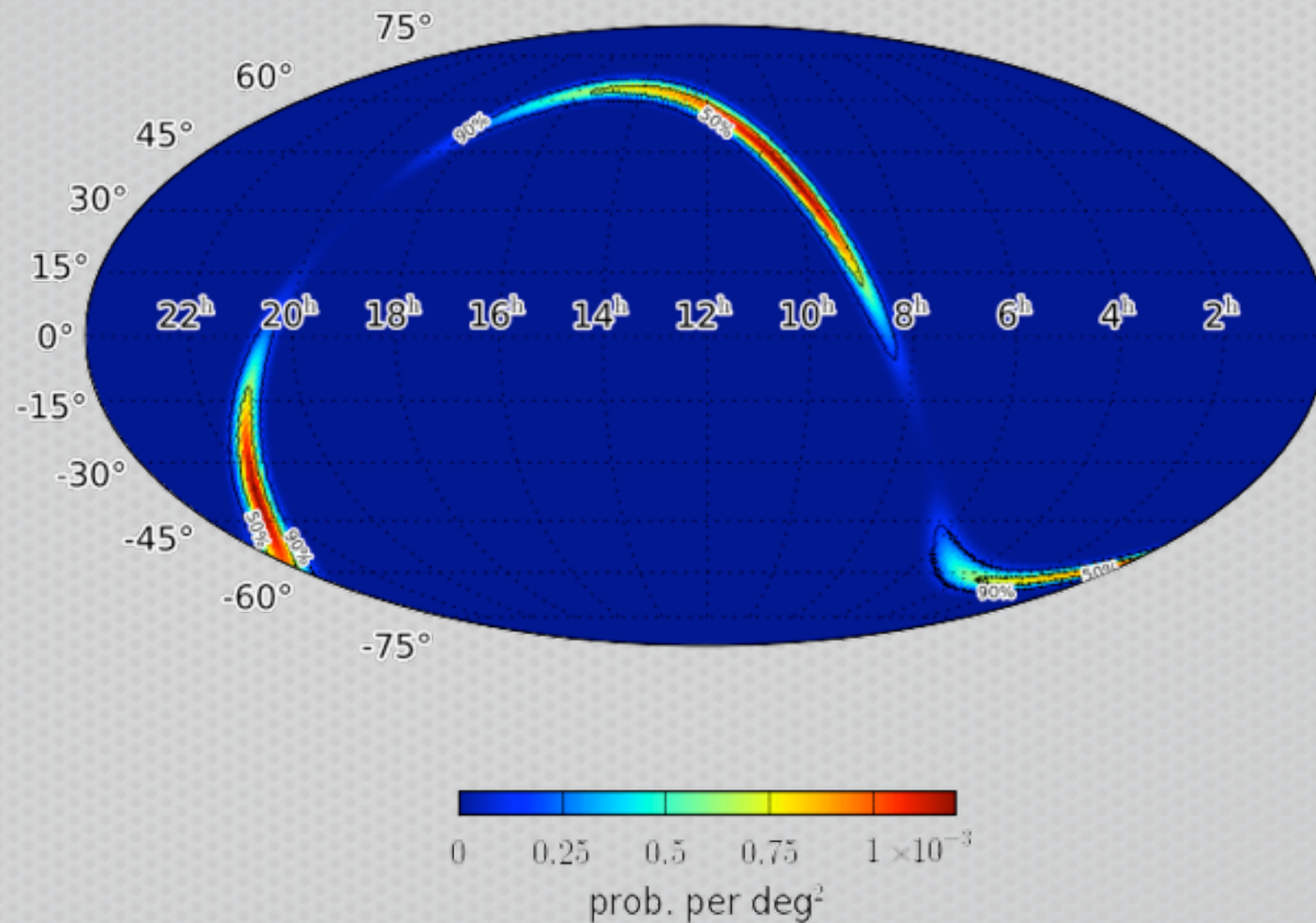
00^h38^m



Sky localization

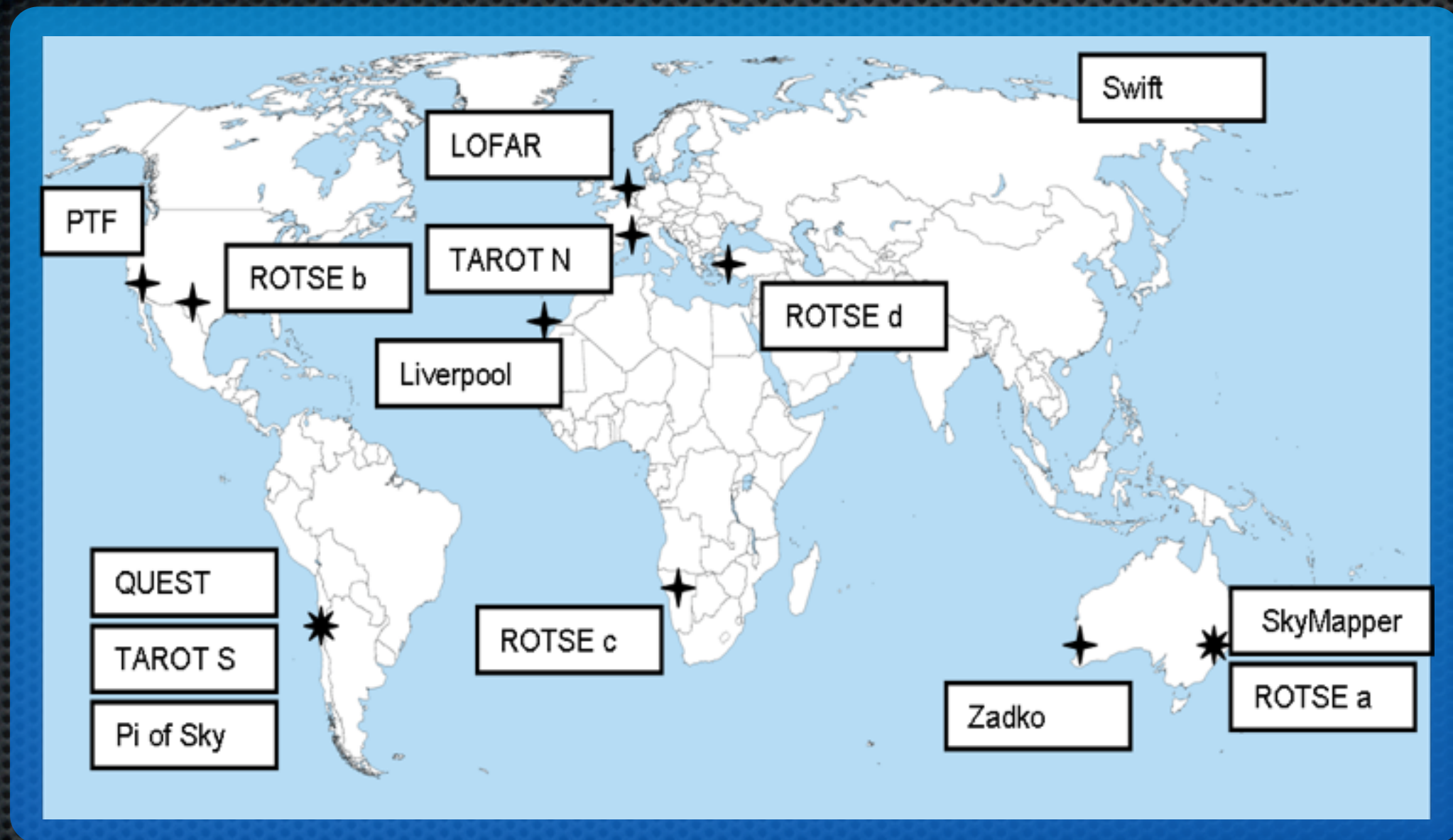
Use the time-delay between detector sites and the amplitude measured at each site to localize sources on the sky.

Typical Skymap



First Low-latency EM+GW Search

2009-2010

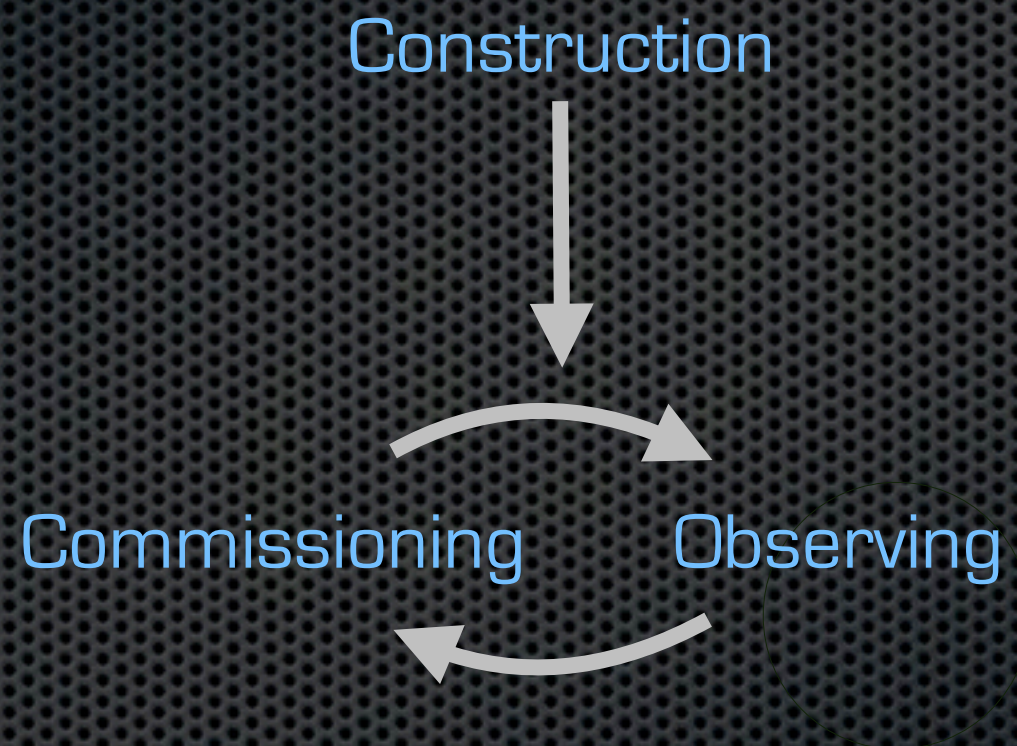


Abbott, et al, A&A 539, A124 (2012)

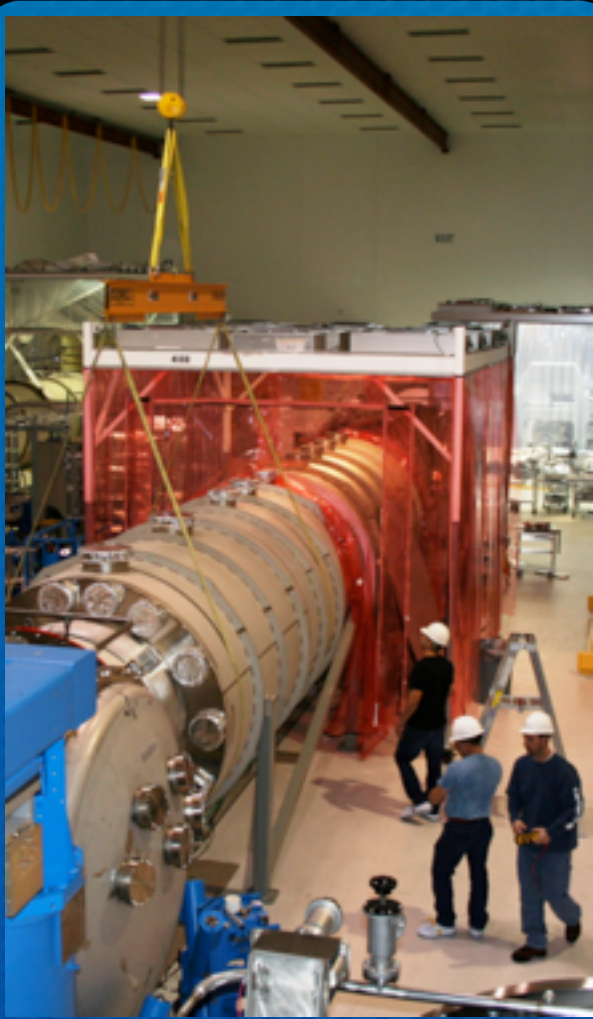
Abadie et al, A&A 541, A155 (2012)

Evans et al, ApJS 203, 28 (2012)

aLIGO & aVirgo



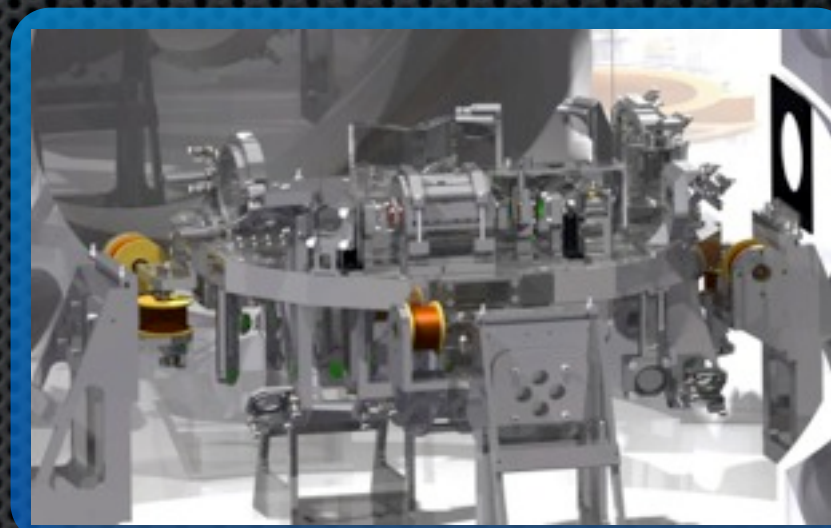
In Pictures



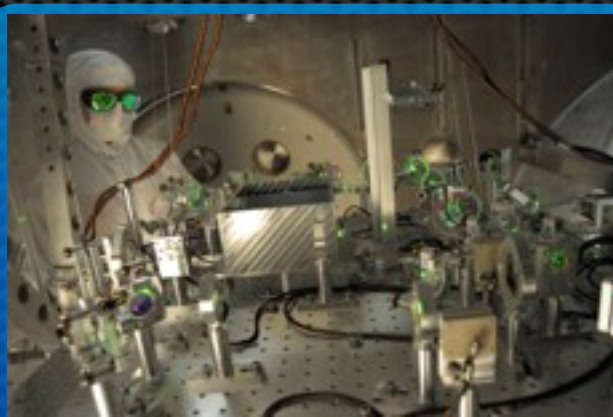
Placing aLIGO Input/Output Vacuum Tubes



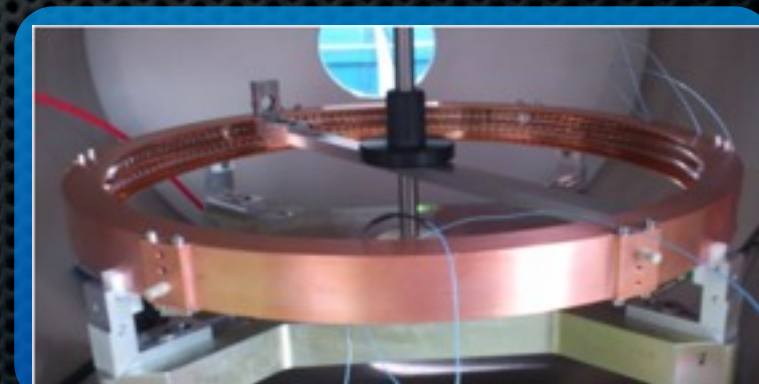
Welding the LIGO Livingston X-arm Input Test Mass to Fused Silica Fibers



AdV input optics suspended bench

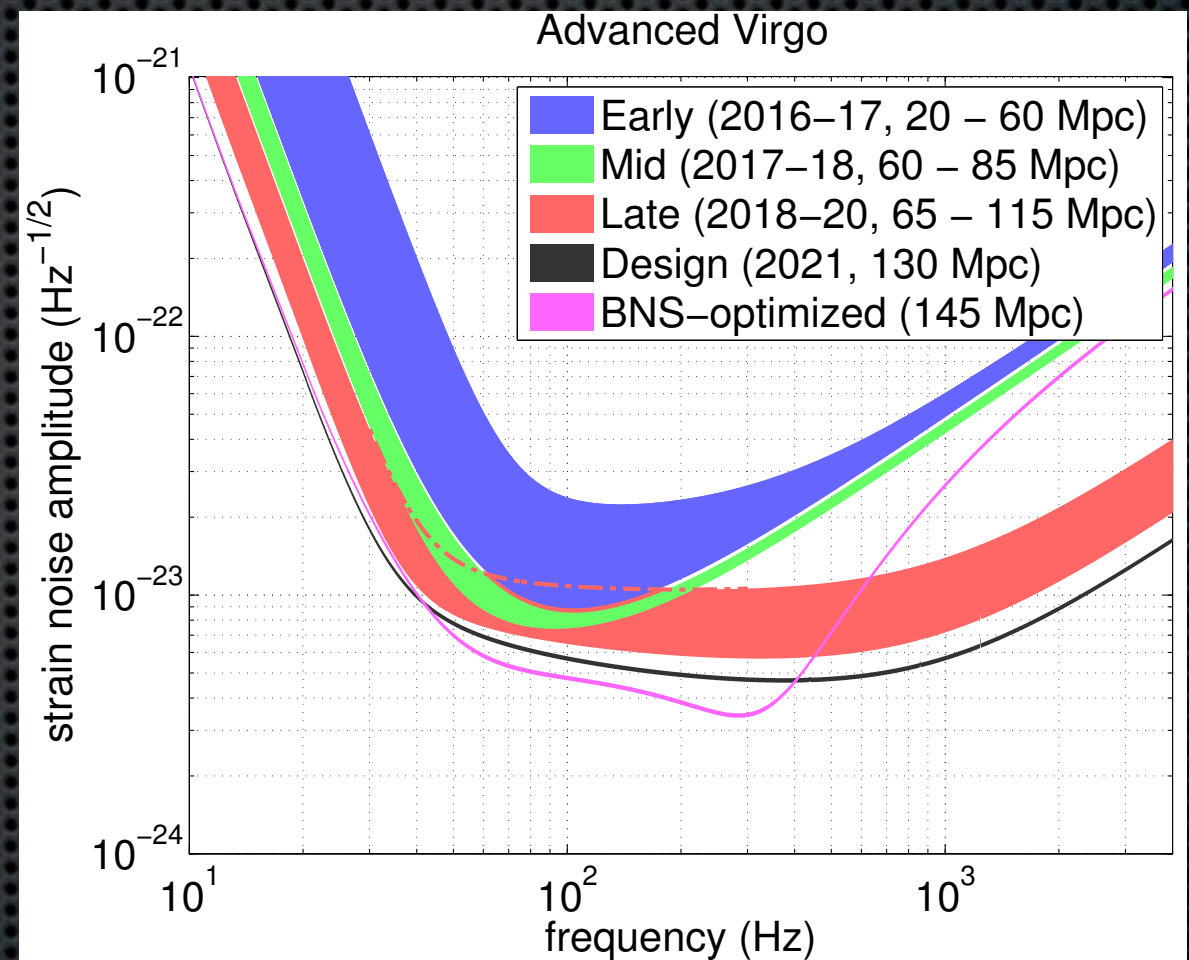
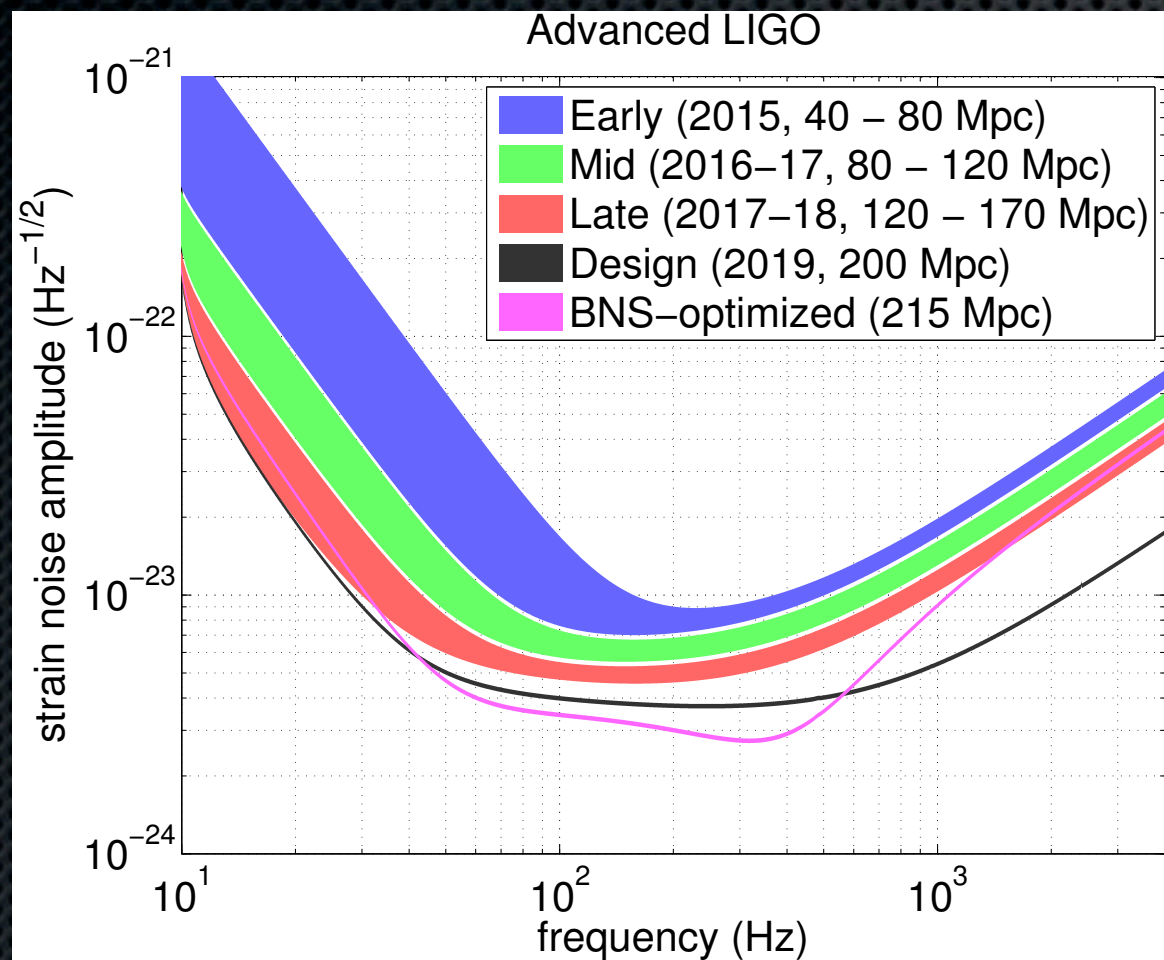


aLIGO transmission Monitor and Arm Length Stabilization System

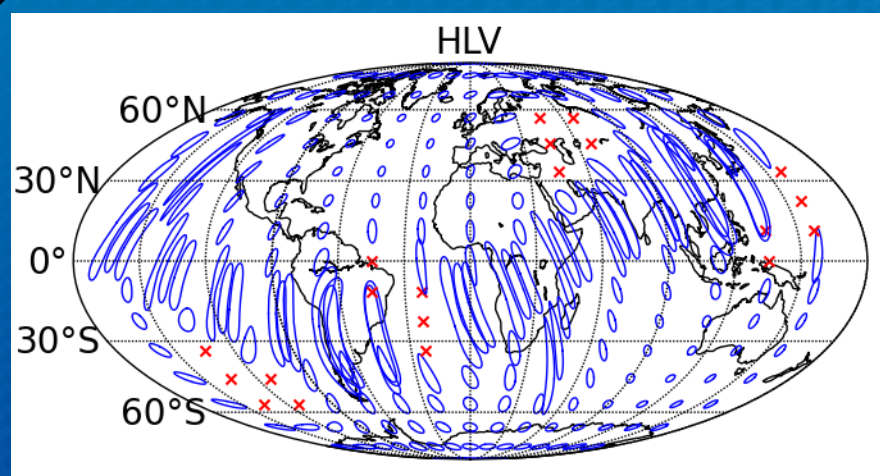


AdV test mass ring heater

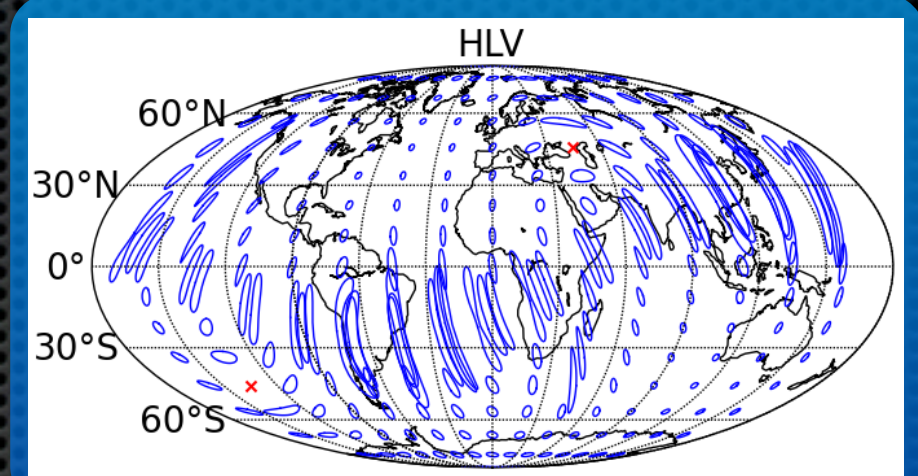
Projected Sensitivity



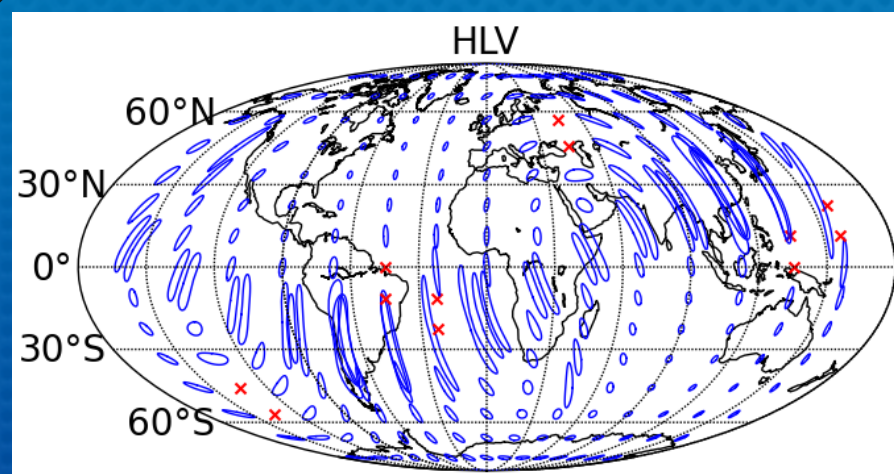
Evolution of Sky Localization



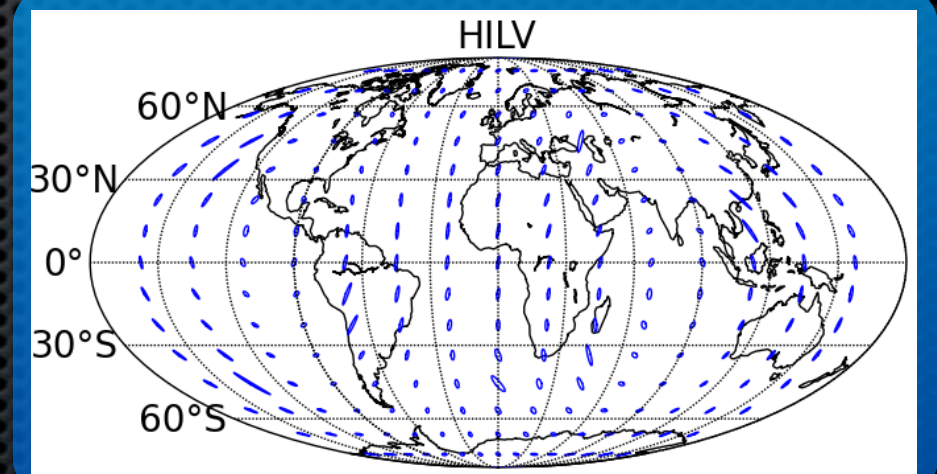
2016-17



2017-18

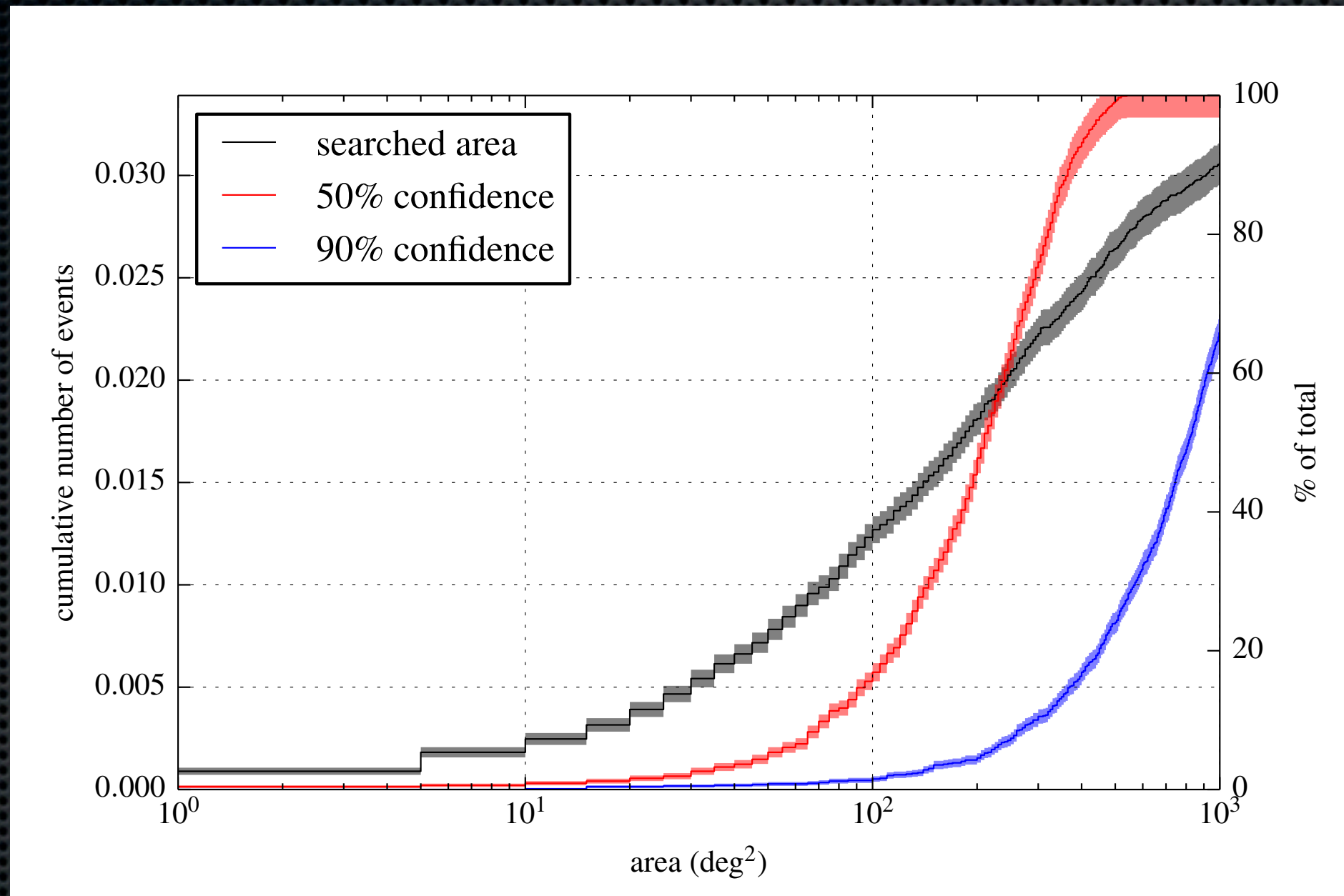


2019+



2022+

In Numbers: Projection for 2015



Singer, **LP**, et al (in preparation)

Looking Forward

Epoch	Estimated Run Duration	$E_{\text{GW}} = 10^{-2} M_{\odot} c^2$ Burst Range (Mpc)		BNS Range (Mpc)		Number of BNS Detections	% BNS Localized within	
		LIGO	Virgo	LIGO	Virgo		5 deg ²	20 deg ²
2015	3 months	40 – 60	–	40 – 80	–	0.0004 – 3	–	–
2016–17	6 months	60 – 75	20 – 40	80 – 120	20 – 60	0.006 – 20	2	5 – 12
2017–18	9 months	75 – 90	40 – 50	120 – 170	60 – 85	0.04 – 100	1 – 2	10 – 12
2019+	(per year)	105	40 – 70	200	65 – 130	0.2 – 200	3 – 8	8 – 28
2022+ (India)	(per year)	105	80	200	130	0.4 – 400	17	48

What's Next?

- aLIGO project ~87% complete. Includes most subsystem assembly, testing, and integration as well some of the more complex integrated testing (cf. Mike Landry's talk).
- aVirgo budget ~40% committed thus far. Early commissioning to start next year.
- On time for aLIGO observing run in 2015. aVirgo to follow in 2016.
- Discussions with the astronomy community regarding the details of future EM+GW searches and data sharing are underway.
- The first direct detection of gravitational waves and the era of gravitational wave astronomy are on the way!